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Gray, rare. *Ruellia strepens*, L., vide 5. *Lycopus Virginicus*, L. *Cunila Mariana*, L., mountains. *Cedronella cordata*, Benth., in two places. *Hydrophyllum Virginicum*, L., *macrophyllum*, Nutt., *appendiculatum*, Mx.; *Canadense*, L., vide 5. *Bartonia tenella*, Muhl., rare. *Obolaria Virginica*, L., passim, but in small quantity. *Chionanthus Virginica*, L. *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, L., and *Stipho*, L'Her. *Pyrolaria oleifera*, Gray, Stony Fork only. *Euphorbia commutata*, Engelm., vide 5. *Comptonia asplenifolia*, Ait., none here, but abundant 50 miles distant. *Pinus pungens*, Mx. *Thuja occidentalis*, L., passim. *Taxus laccata*, L., var. *Canadensis*, in one place and vide 5. *Veratrum viride*, Ait., none here, but 50 miles distant. *Prosartes lanuginosa*, Don. *Uvularia grandiflora*, Smith. *Clintonia borealis*, Raf., and *umbellata*, Torr., common in the mountains. *Convallaria majalis*, L., common in the mountains. *Scilla Fraseri*, Gr., very rare.—HOWARD SHRIVER.

FERNS NEAR HANOVER, IND. (continued from April number, p. 23).—*Aspidium thelypteris*, Swartz., and *A. Noveboracense*, Swartz., are both common to the flat woods and also the fence rows of most of the poorer land during the autumn months. *A. Goldianum*, Hook., is very local, being confined as far as we know to a single deep and cool glen and is in that portion of it from which the summer's sun scarcely evaporates the surface moisture. Here this elegant fern assumes such a magnificent growth as to rank it first among our species in attractiveness. Amid the dampness of the rich mossy carpet and the shade of the towering cliffs this beauty finds a fitting home. Here its grand fronds, often 3 to 4 feet in length by a foot or more in breadth, tower majestically above the most ambitious of its surrounding kinsmen. *A. Filix-mas*, Swartz., is found in the ravines from August till early winter. *A. acrostichoides*, Swartz., is quite widely scattered along our streams and in the rich thickets and also occurs sparingly in the damper portions of the river bluffs. *Cystopteris bulbifera*, Bernh., is abundant in all the woods and about all the moist rocks. It appears in fruit in early summer and keeps its beauty late into the fall. Of more local range, though not rare is *Cystopteris fragilis*, Bernh. Its season of perfection of fruit and frond is during the months of August and September. *Onoclea sensibilis*, L., and also the variety *obtusilobata*, are of limited occurrence in grassy thickets and fence rows. Of the variety I have 4 or 5 specimens showing various transitions from the perfect frond and all collected in the same patch with perfect specimens of *O. sensibilis*, which fact we think goes far to show little constancy here in this variety. *Osmunda regalis*, L., is occasionally met with in the wet and flat timberland. Of the genus *Botrychium*, *B. Virginicum*, Swartz., is pretty generally distributed through our richer woods and thickets, but is by no means plentiful. With the exception of the evergreen species which retain their fruit into early spring, this is the earliest fruiting fern with us. In the fall, *B. lunarioides*, Swartz., vars. *obliquum* and *dissectum* were very sparingly found, it being the first time we have observed these ferns here, although having collected more or less for 3 or 4 years. A few other species may yet be secured from the portions of our county farther back from the river, as the rocky bluffs of some of our larger creeks together with the dense and rich bordering thickets present favorable spots for fern growth. By another season we hope the pages of the BULLETIN will be able to report some interesting finds from these less accessible regions.—A. H. YOUNG, *Hanover, Ind.*

A NEW PREPARATION FOR POISONING PLANTS.—There are few botanists having collections of any size who are not at times perplexed to find some poison for their specimens, more efficient than the solution of corrosive sublimate now in general use. For the benefit of those wishing to make a trial of something new I offer the following:

Corrosive sublimate	1¾ ounces,
Carbolic acid	2½ fluid drachms,
Alcohol	1 pint.

This I apply to fruits and flowers with an ordinary small sized paint brush.

My collection contains at least fifteen thousand specimens, and, though I have used the above formula for five years, I have yet to find the first trace of insect or larval injury in my herbarium.—DR. J. T. ROTHROCK.

DAMIANA.—In a recent number of the *BOTANICAL BULLETIN* I introduced an old plant, *Bigelovia veneta*, Gray, under the new name of *Damiana*. I then and there expressed my conviction that its vaunted medical powers would not stand the test of time. To these statements I still adhere. Since the publication of that note I have received from H. Helmich & Co., of Washington, another *Damiana*. This is probably new to science and reaches us from Western Mexico. Dr. Vasey and Mr. Ward determined it to be a *Turnera*, and the latter furnished a good description of it under the name of *Turnera aphrodisiaca*. In favor of this plant there are a number of positive statements as to its value, and also some reported failures. Besides these there are two other kinds of *Damiana*, probably both *Turneras* and both from Mexico. I do not know of any reliable information upon the medical effects (whether good or bad) of either. It is to be observed however that the family of *Turneraceæ* is accredited with tonic properties.—J. T. R.

A MONSTER GRAPE VINE.—A few days since while in the woods with a companion my attention was directed to a vine, which simply looked immense; and, as succeeding measurements go to show, would not be an unfit companion for the California Vine of Centennial notoriety. At a distance of 3 to 8 feet above the ground its trunk measured 36 inches, at 8 to 16 feet, 32 inches, giving respectively diameters of 12 and 10½ inches. At about the height of sixteen feet it began to branch and of these branches there were nine with a diameter of from 2 to 4 inches, and six with diameters of from 1 to 1½ inches. These branches spread towards all points of the compass by seizing the support of many large trees near by. Comparing the heights of these trees, over which this wonderful vine had thrown its festoon of branchlets, my companion and myself came to the conclusion that if this vine were spread out upon the ground it would cover a plot with a diameter of not less than 200 feet in all directions.

Indeed, were it not for the seeming incredibility of the extent of this *native monster*, I should have said, in estimating the distance of the drooping branchlets that the branch spread in all directions from the main stalk, that it could hardly have fallen short of 125 feet.

The ground upon which this vine grows is not rich by any means. Two to three inches upon the top represent the decaying debris of the wood vegetation, while below is a compact and tenacious clay. The vine is located near the edge of the timber. The species is not known to the writer, as when observed it had neither leaves nor fruit, but it is probably *V. Labrusca*, L., as that is our common wild grape. However, as *V. cordifolia*, Mx. and *V. æstivalis*, Mx. are both found here, it might be one of these.—A. H. Y.

DODECATHRON MEADIA, L.—Since writing the above I have chanced to examine a most luxuriant growth of the American Cowslip, in which I believe 10,000 specimens of this beautiful plant could be procured. The color of the flowers varies from a rich creamy white to a light purple. The base of the corolla is generally yellowish and has a fringe of reddish brown next the stamens, of which color the base of the stamens partakes more or less. The favorite position of these Cowslips seems to be in the water worn crevices of the upper lime-stone cliff-rocks.—A. H. Y.

SOME NEW MUSCI, BY C. F. AUSTIN.—**DICRANUM (CAMPYLOPUS) RAUEI**, *n. sp.*—Caule compacte cæspitose brevi inferne dense tomentoso-radiculoso erecto, foliis subnitidis erectis siccitatis leniter tortilibus e basi lanceolata subulatis convolutis concavis semel tortis margine dorsoque ad apicem minute serratis, costa mediocri excurrente, reti denso minuto subobscuro basilari duplo majore parum pellucido angulari paullulum inflato; inflorescentia dioica? capsula cylindrica erecto-sub-